the cost is by writing in the few obvi-ously necessary reservations. When Mr. Wilson tells the people of Minnesota that Europe will not accept When Mr. Wilson tells the people of Minnesota that Europe will not accept any change in the treaty or league, the people of Minnesota are not impressed, of America's relation to the state of the will be only too willing to accept whatever the people of America think is proper and right. They are taking Senator Knute Nelson's word for it.

Or America's relation to the state of the world. We have got to play a part either as members of the board of directors or as outside speculators.

Threat of Wreeked Transfer

No Interest in the League.

Nowhere along the pathway of this Nowhers along the pathway of the four has that public sentiment been expressed more frankly. The League of Nations has created no issue out here. It didn't figure at all in the special Congress election held July 1. It does not make a ripple. Therefore it was not surprising that the President's appear-ance in the Twin Cities failed to arouse interest. Great crowds turned out in Minneapelis and in this city, but they displayed extraordinary decorum. Their regard and concern for the dignity of the President was main-tained so carefully that they refrained from those blasts of cheering which ocmen who pass among the people. They the paid Mr. Wilson the high compliment of or undisturbed.

silence undisturbed.

When portions of them massed within walls to hear his voice they unbent to some extent, especially this afternoon in Minneapolis, and perhaps equally so in the Auditorium to-night in this city. But the double appearance scarcely can be written in Mr. Wilson's list of successes. He received a large measure of what a President is entitled to, especially Presidents averse to noisy cheering, but he did not get what the author of the League of Nations.

I am not arguing this with you. I am merely telling you."

He closed his speech before the Legistor the double appearance scarcely can be written in Mr. Wilson's list of successes. He received a large measure of what a President is entitled to, especially Presidents averse to noisy cheering, but he did not get what the author of the League of Nations.

He closed his speech before the Legistor to this it's worth while?' he asked. And there were many voices crymittee that has received me has conditions and great world duties or without the league America will have to fisht another war and a final ne, he said. "If the league Increases the probability of peace by at least 10 per cent. He committee that has received me has conditions. The thing that another war and a final ne, he said. "If the league Increases the probability of peace by at least 10 per cent. He committee that has received me has conditions and great world duties or without the league of Nations.

"I the sague of Nations.

Without the league of Nations.

Without the league of Nations.

Without the league of Nations.

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He closed his speech before the Legist to fount you think it's worth while?" the saked. "If the league of Nations.

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I the said. "If the league of Nations of the said." If the league of Nations of the said. "If the league of Nations of the League of Nations of the said. "If the league of Nations of the said. and massively as the bluffs of the Mis-sissippi. Senators Nelson and Kellogs, in their stand for reservations, have the support of their people without regard

gan with the arrival of his special train in this city at 9 A. M. By the rules of the game which has worked so smoothly in other cities, the line of precisely numbered motor cars bearing the smooth of the same stuff and the labels rub off upon the slightest effort."

Old Order Gene Forever.

Following the smooth of the cities of the same stuff and the labels rub off upon the slightest effort."

Following the same stuff and the labels rub off upon the slightest effort." in other cities, the line of precisely numbered motor cars bearing the "high hats," entitled to tonneaus near the President, should have been drawn up between the files of ever present military. But something had delayed the programme and the President waited upon the platform of his private car for half an hour before the delinquent came shooting down the hill to the

episodes flowed swiftly mesotans without special divisions of party because he believes in swatting an I. W. W. wherever he sees one. headed the general committee of recep-tion and rode with the President to the

centuate a curious feature of these Presidential progresses through the sizeets of the Central States. The peo-ple erowd to the curbs, but they merely League of Nations or is there something behind it that might interest poll-

standing under an unfamiliar portrait of Mr Lincoln, the Speaker, W. I. Nelan, received the President, and presented the Governor, who referred to the guest s the "Great outstanding world figure,

World Waits on America.

The President felicitated the Legislature upon its adoption of the woman suffrage amendment and rapidly ap-proached the topic of another special reason for the session—the high cost living. He referred to this as one of those things which are so complicated that, as it seemed to him, we could not do anything in particular without knowing how the particulars affect the whole. He said it was "dangerous to play with a complicated place of machinery, piece by plece, unlike of machinery, piece by plece, unliked." less you know how lated to each other.

"The point I wish to make," he said.
"Is that the world is looking to America to set the standards with regard to the conditions of labor and the relations between capital and labor and it is looking to us because we have been more progressive than mest nations in those mattern though sometimes we have moved very slowly and with undue caution, and as a result of our progressivemens the ruling influences among our working men are conservative in the sense that they see it is not to the interest of labor to break up civilization, and progressive in the sense that they see it is not to the interest of labor to break up civilization, and progressive in the sense that they see it is not to the interest of labor to break up civilization, and progressive in the sense that they see it is not to the interest of labor to break up civilization, and progressive in the sense that they see it is not to the interest of labor to break up civilization, and progressive in the sense that they see that a constructive programme has to be adopted."

The President maintained that America, of all the world, is the only nation which can lead the world in or-

See Pages 12 and 13

ocrate alike. The opinion is that benefits her or not. She was set up in experiment is probably worth trying order to rehabilitate the rest of mandoes not cost the United States too kind. And the dollar of American money spent to free those who have been enslaved is worth more than a million dollars put into any American pocket."

This was one of the numerous similar statements made by the President to-day which ignored the feasibility or the discretionary value of such reserva-tions to the covenant as are approved by the two Minnesota Senators. Whether he deliberately strove to create the impression or not, the effect left by these statements in the minds of hi hearers was that any change or changes utterly destroy all the work done by the Paris Peace Conference. This is a string he thumbs many times.
Wherever he goes the dire threat of a
wrecked peace treaty and the old nick
to pay all around the globe if so much as a period or a comma of the docu-ment is altered.

Take this as a sample: "The facts are marching and God is marching with them. You must either welcome them or subsequently with humiliation surrender to them. It is welcome or surrender. It is acceptance of great world conditions are constructed."

with Gov. Burnquist and the Mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis. After luncheon the inevitable motor car parade hus tled him through pleasant St. Paul streets past the mansion of the late James J. Hill and the splendid new cathedral that Mrs. Hill gave to the church, over one of the bridges of the Mississippi that persistently remind each jealous city of its twin's proximity and

This squat building was jammed with people standing. Six thousand doubt-less crowded within its walls for the rare excitement of a Presidential speech. tion and rode with the President to the State Capitol, where the Legislature To these Mr. Wilson said his mood was sat in special session. The crowd in solemn. "You have heard so many little streats along the route of the cars was reasonably large, but markedly reserved.

And again it is worth while to action a graph of the contract of the United States. As a material and curious feature of these contracts a curious feature of these cars. ter of fact it is a world settlement, the first ever attempted, attempted upon the broad lines laid down in America." He told them that the old order of

stand and stare. Are they cheered out for what is it? Has it altogether to do with the public apathy toward the league of Nations or is there something are awake and they have made up their if the governments cannot get together

they will destroy the governments.
"I am not speaking revolution," he went on. "I am intimating that the people of the world are tired of every other kind of experiment except the one we are going to try. I have called it an experiment. I frankly admit that it is, but it is a very promising experiment."

He spoke of his heavy heart whenever he considers the pain and plight of Europe, especially of Russia, and he read from a memorandum he had written with his own little typewriter a list of accomplishments certain to be cred. of accomplishments certain to be cred-ited to the League of Nations. The

less you know how the pleces are related to each other."

He described the high cost of living as a fact due to man power sacrificed upon battlefields and to the slackening and diverting of all the processes of industry. But back of all this, he contended, introducing his deftly correllated subject of an unamended, reservationless league, was the "fact that we have not yet learned what the basis of peace is going to be."

And he added that the world is not going to settle down until it learns what part the United States is going to play in the peace. He asserted that it must be the duy of tha United States is going again and then see to it that our own methods of finance and commerce are quickened in every way possible. He added, "and then we have to see to it that nobody monkeys with the process."

After saying that the United States is face to face with a great industrial problem, and that "we might as well sit up straight and look facts in the face, gentlemen," he prenounced his theory of a partnership between labor and capital as a means of ending a situation in which "the laboring men of the world are not satisfied with their relations with their employers."

Too Provincial Heretofore.

"The point I wish to make," he said. "is that the world is looking to Amer-

The President maintained that America had been very provincial in regard to the world's business, having been satisfied to do international business through English and German bankers, but that America has now got to learn and learn fast how to handle the bulk of international exchange.

"If you say why should we rehabilitate the world I will not suggest that we have any altruistic motive, but if you want to trade you have got to have somebody to trade with. America is ready to help the world whether it ready to help the world whether it is ready to help the world whether it is ready to help the world whether it is country again—that hyphen of the German and American and you can hear the hiss of its purpose, to keep America cut of the concert with the help to do a harm they little realize.

Then he truced his argument that America, of all the world, is the only nation which can lead the world in organizing peace. "To hear some men talk about the League of Nations you would think it was a trap set for America." he said. "We shall not be drawn into consultations, for the nations promise not to go to war before they consult about it. "Nothing can be discussed there which concerns our dornestic affairs unless something arises which is likely to disturb the peace of the world. When I hear gentlemen say 'We must take care of ourselves.' I say, Take care of o

league.
"If America stays out," he said, "and Germany mays out there is danger they might have the same purpose. If America stays out it will look, as if she wanted war. The gentlemen who

R-33 to Fly to Holland From Britain as an "Ad'

Special Cable Despatch to Two Sen Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Weather permitting, the British dirigible R-33, carrying officials of the

civil aviation department.

leave this week on a flight to Amsterdam. Amsterdam.

It is intended to fly over the exhibition grounds and return without making a landing, merely for the advertisement. The flight is merely another step in the process of boosting British aviation.

making the mistake are making they will reflect upon in obscurity the rest of their lives."

Greater Thing Than the Union.

He said he wished the lesson of Russia could be burned into American consciousness, "for," said he, "that lesson is that nebody can be free without public order and authority."

He said that we have come now to a

greater thing than the American Union, and he soared into his eulogy of a League of Nations.

Without the league America will have

and anybody wished to present me with
the peace of the world as a campaign
issue it would be very welcome. because there could be no issue easier to
win on, but everybedy knows that this
is not a worthy thought. Everybody
knows we are all Americans. Scratch
a Democrat or a Republican and underneath it is the same stuff and the labels
rub off upon the slightest effort."

Old Order Gone Forever.

Following the speech before the Legistature, the President was entertained
at luncheon at the St. Paul Hotel, sitting
with Gov. Burnquiet and the Mayors of

The Presidential special left here a 10 P. M. for Bismark, N. D., where the President will speak at 11 A. M. to

REATTACKS HYPHEN IN ST. PAUL SPEECH

President Says Hiss of Its Purpose Is Heard.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9 .- In his address here thenight President Wilson dwell at length on the mixed origin of the American people, saying:

It is based upon long experience that in every part of the world I can recognize an American the minute I see him. And yet that is not because we are all of one stock. We cause we are all of one stock. We have more people of various origins of stock than any people in the world. We come from all the great Caucasian races. We are made up out of all the nations of people who have stood from time to time in the centre of civilization.

on this part of the country, it is doubtful whether in some of our great cities 50 per cent of the people come from parents born in America. The memory of America does not go very far back as measured by the distances of history. A great many millions of our people carry in their hearts the traditions of other people the traditions of races never bred in America, and yet we are all unmis-takably and even in appearance American and nothing else. And there is only one possible explanation for that, my fellow-citizens, and that is that there is in the practice and in the tradition of this country a set of principles which, however imperfectly, get into the conscience of every

One of the chief elements that makes an American is that in almost every other country there is some every other country there is some class that dominates or some Govclass that dominates or some Governmental authority that determines the course of policy, or some ancient system of land laws that limits the freedom of land tenure, or some ancient custom which puts a man into a particular groove in the land in which he lives, and there is none of that in America. We do not have to square ourselves with standards that have been followed ever since our great grandfathers. We are very much more interested in becoming great grandfathers than in having had great grandfathers than in having had great grandfathers, because our view is to the future.

We are the predestined mediators of mankind. Really then when I hear gentlemen saying we must keep out of this thing and take care of ourselves. I ask where did we come from. Is there nobody class in the world that we care for?

Old Intrigues Revived. Is that what America is with her mixture of blood? Why, my fellow citizens, that is a fundamental misconception of what it is to be an American. This gentlemen are doing a harm which they do not realise. I want to testify to you here to-night, my fellow countrymen, because I have the means of information, that, since it has seawed to be uncertain whether we are going in play this par of leadership in the warld, the old intrigues have started up in the courtry again.

That hyphen which looked to us

like a snake, the hyphen between German and American, has reared its head again. You hear the hiss of its purpose, and what is that purpose? It is to keep America out of the con-cert of nations in order that America and Germany being out of that con cert may some time in their mis-taken dream unite to dominate the world, or at any rate the one to assist the other in holding the nations of the world off while its ambitions are realized.

There is no conjecture about this, my fellow citizens. We know the former purposes of German intrigue in this country and they are being revived. Why? We haven't reduced very materially the number of the German people. Germany remains the great power of coatral Europe. She has more than early seventy million before Poland and other provinces were taken away.

million before Poland and other provinces were taken away.
You cannot change the temper and expectations of a people by five years of war, particularly by five years of war in which they are not yet conscious of the wrong they did, or the wrong way in which they did it, and they are expecting the time of the revival of their power, and, along with the revival of their power, goes their extraordinary capacity, their their extraordinary capacity, their unparalleled education, their great capacity in commerce, finance and manufacture.

The German bankers and the Ger-

man merchants and the German manufacturers did not want this war. They were making conquest of world without it. They knew that it would spoil their plans, not advance

Says Opponents Seek War. There can be only one intelligible reason for America's staying out of this and that is that she does not

want peace; that she wants war some time and the advantage which war will bring to her, and I want to say now and here that the men who think preting America are making the sor of mistake upon which it will be use ful for them to reflect in obscurity for the rest of their lives.

It isn't our intellectual capacity, my ellow citizens, that has given us our place in the world, though I rate that as high as the intellectual that as high as the intellectual capacity of any other people that ever lived, but it is the heart that lies back of the mind that makes America. [Applause.] I have no doubt this room is full of mothers and fathers and wives and sweethearts who sent their loved young men to France. What did you send them there for? What made you proud that they were going? What proud that they were going? What made you willing that they should go? Did you think they were seeking to aggrandize America some way you think they were going something for America that h belonged to somebody else? Did you think that they were going into a quarrel which they had provoked and

must maintain?
The question answers itself. You were proud that they should go because they were going on an errand of self-sacrifice in the interests of mankind. Ah, when these youngsters grow old who have come back from the fields of France, what a halo there will be around their brows! They saved the world. They are of the same stuff as those old veterans of the civil war. Now, mind you. must maintain? of the civil war. Now, mind you. I was born and bred in the South, but I can pay that tribute with all my heart to the men who saved the Union. It ought to have been saved; it was the greatest thing that men had conceived up to that time.

had conceived up to that time.

I saw many fine sights in Paris, many gallant sights, many sights that quickened the pulse; but my pulse never beat so fast as when I saw groups of our boys swinging along the street. They looked as if they owned something, and they did. They owned the finest thing in the world—the thing that was are solve to bring the thing that we are going to bring to the others. They owned the ideals and conceptions that will govern the

I hear opponents of the League of Nations say that this does not guarantee peace. No, nothing guarantees us against human passion and error. But I like to put this business proposition to you-if it increases the probability of peace by, let us say 10 per cent., don't you think it is worth while? ("Yes" from the audience. Cheers.) in my judgment it increases it about 39 per cent. Nothing can be discussed there (in

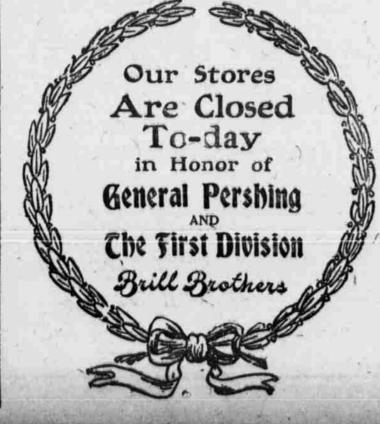
the League of Nations) that concerns our domestic affairs, the un-mestic affairs of any people, unless something is occurring in some na-tion which is likely to disturb the peace of the world. And any time that any question arises which is likely to disturb the peace of the world, then the coverant makes it world, then the covenant makes it the right of any member, strong or weak, hig or little, of that universal council of nations, to bring that mat-ter up for clarification and discus-sion. Can you imagine anything more calculated to put war off and make it violently improbable?

I suppose there is intellectual ex-citement in debate, but I do not ex-perience any when great issues like this are pending, and I would be very sad indeed if I did not have an ab-solutely unclouded confidence of the

TOO MANY OSTRICHES TOPIC IN MINNEAPOLIS

President Takes Another Fling at the Senate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8 .- In his address tere this afternoon President Wilson covered many points previously discussed in his trip. He said in part: We must realize in this broad coun



try of ours the fact that the world is in revolution. I do not mean in active revolution. I mean that it is in a state of mind that may bring about the dissolution of government if we do not bring about a world settlement.

tlement.

The great people of the world have been asleep, but God knows the other nations have not been asleep. There was no place in the world where they dared to speak out, and now the catastrophe has come. Blood has been spilled in rivers and nations have been destroyed, and they made up their minds that rather than have this happen again if the Governments cannot get together they will destroy the Governments.

ments cannot get together they will destroy the Governments.

But in the meantime look at the things that are happening. There isn't a day goes by that my heart isn't heavy to think of the things the people, in Russia are doing. They are without form, and without order, and the danger is to the world. We must absolutely look to it that in this country that form of government of a minority of man shall not be set up here and elsewhere.

We have either got to be provincials or statesmen. We have either got to be ostriches or eagles. The ostrich is being overdone all around. I see gentlemen bury their heads in bomething and think that nobody sees that they have submerged their thinking apparatus. That it what I mean by being an ostrich. Now what

mean by being an estrich. Now what I mean by being an esgle—I needn't describe it.—I mean leaving the mista lying close to the ground, getting upon strong winds into those spaces where you can see all the af-fairs of mankind, all the affairs of America, seeing how the world ap-

This is an effective covenant. It is carried out by the attitude of the Irishman who went into one of those antique institutions known as the saloon, and saw two men fighting in the corner; he went to the bartender and said, "Is this a private fight or can anybody get in?" In the true Irish spirit we are

abolishing private fighting and mak-ing a law of mankind that it is everybody's business and everybody can get in and consequently there will be no attempts at private fight ing.
Discussing secret treatles the Pres

dent said : The treaty provides that every se-cret treaty will be invalid. One of the difficulties in framing this treaty was the fact that after we got over there private secret treatles were springing up on all sides like a noxious growth. You had to guard your breathing apparatus against the

But they were treatles and the war had been fought on the principle of the sacredness of treatles. We could not propese that solemn obligations, however unwisely undertaken, should be disregarded, but we could do the best that was possible in the pres-ence of those undertakings and then make no more secret understandings.

The representatives of every great nation in the world assented with-out demur, without the slightest dif-ficulty. I do not think you realise what a change of mind has come over the world. As we used to say in the old days, some man that naver in the old days, some men that never got it before have got religiou

TELLS LEGISLATORS WE ARE PROVINCIAL

President Urges Greater Share in World Affairs.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9 .- In his address efore the Minnesota Legislature to-day President Wilson soid:

I esteem it an unusual privilege o stand in this place to-day and address the members of this great body because the environment which I have left at Washington is too intimate a matter of the life of our own nation as well as the life of the world and yet I am conscious. standing in this presence, that per haps the most appropriate thing I could allude to is caused by the fact that I know that you have been called together in special session for special purposes and one of those purposes you have already achieved and I refoice with you (applause) in the adoption of the suffrage amendment.

Until the industrial world is put on its feet you cannot finally handle the question of the cost of living, because the cost of living in the last analysis depends upon the thing we are always talking about, but do not know how to manage—the law of supply and demand.

We have got to see that our own production and our own methods of

finance and our own commerce are quickened in every way possible, and then we, sitting in legislatures like this and in the Congress of the

Approaching Autumn Chills

Should be anticipated

MOTORISTS

will find this store catering to the every comfort and want of the

> CAR OWNER and the **SPORTSMAN**

COATS

of warmth and luxury

Chauffeurs' Correct Wear Golfers' Togs, Bags and Clubs

> LUGGAGE of class and convenience.

LUNCHEON OUTFITS for the Roadside.

JOHN JURIE BROADWAY - 589 and 599 STE. Excepthing for the Sports Man and Motorist.

United States, have to see to it, if you will permit a vulgar expression, that no one monkeys with the

I understand that one of the excellent suggestions that was men-tioned by your Governor is that you tioned by your Governor is that you look into the cold storage. There are other kinds of storage besides cold storage. There are other ways of covering the reserve stock of goods. You can manage by a contract that isn't put on paper to see that the goods are doled out so as to bring the highest prices.

We might as well sit up straight and look facts in the face, gentlement. The inhering men of the

and look facts in the face, gentle-men. The laboring men of the world are not satisfied with their relations with their employers. Of course, I do not mean to say that there is universal dissatis-faction, because there are situations

faction, because there are situations in many instances of satisfaction, but I am now speaking of the general relations between capital and labor. Everywhere there is dissatisfaction, much more on the other side of the water than on this side.

One point I wish to make is that the world is looking to America to set the standards with regard to the conditions of labor or the relations between capital and labor, and it is looking to us because we have been more progressive in those matters. We have got to have a constructive programme with regard to labor and a method by which we will relieve the strain of what you can call the cost of living.

call the cost of living.

I am not dogmatic about this matter. I can't presume that I know how it should be done. I know the principle upon which it should be done. The principle is that the interest of capital and the interest of labor are not different, but are the same.

You can't any longer regard labor as a commodity. You have got to re-gard it as a means of association and when that is done the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds.

Why is it that labor organizations

seriously limit the amount of work they have in hand to do? It is because they are driving hard bargains. They don't feel that they are your partners at all. And so long as labor and capital are antagonistic production is going to be at its minimum. Just so soon as they are sympathetic and cooperative it is going to abound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living

America, though we do not like to we had to engage in banking transactions outside of the United States we generally did it through English banks or more often through German bankers and here, all of a sudden, we are called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it

Difficulties of Adjustment.

We have got to have American in-strumentalities in every part of the world. If you want to trade you have to have somebody to trade with. All the world problem and the great difficulty just now is getting our minds adjusted to the world. Some of the difficulties that are being encountered about the treaty of the League of Nations are not so much prejudice, but the thing which is so common and inconvenient, just downright ignorance. Ignorance, I mean, of the state of the world, and America's relation to the state of the world. We have got to play our part and we have got to play it either as board of directors or as outside spectators. We can play it inside or on the curb, and you know how in-convenient it is to play it on the curb. The facts are marching upon us and God is marching with them. You cannot resist them and you must either welcome them or files subsequently and regretfully surrander. Everywhere I have been on this trip the majority of the committee that has received me has consisted of Re-publicans, and nothing has pleased me so much. If I were a scheming politician, and any one wished to pre-sent me with the peace of the world as a campaign issue it would be very welcome. But everybody knows that we are all Americans. The Democrat

and the Republican underneath are of the same stuff. Labels rub off

with the slightest effort.

Lots of People

Accustomed to Eating WARD'S BREAD and CAKES

and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or 'phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's". Ask forest by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

Eat plenty of

reduce the high

cost of living.

BREADS TIP-TOP MOTHER

HUBBARD

PEACE-TIME DAINTY-MAID ROMANY RYE

YANKEE RYE

LONG IDEAL

FAMILY LOAF

WARD'S BREAD at every meal and

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES SILVER QUEEN

SUNKIST GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVIL'S DREAM KUKUNO GOLDEN NUGGET CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN

WARD BAKING COMPANY

BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100

BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

PARIS WATCHING TOUR OF WILSON

Clemenceau Hears President I Carrying All Before Him

in His Campaign. By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Sept. 9 .- President Wilson's tour is being watched with great in-terest here, although foreign commen-tators do not knew enough of American. The Temps announced last week that political conditions to hazard a guesa as to the outcome. This does not apply to members of the French Government. who because of advices apparently from the French Embassy at Washington apparently have been led to believe the Fresident is carrying all before him and that pattern and the that neither amendments nor reserva-tions of the mildest character have any chance in the Senate. The view here s that the President is bound to win a

omplete victory.
Premier Ciemenceau does not want to give any encouragement to those in the French Chamber who are advocating day. He had been for a few days on a reservations. Inquiry in the Chamber visit to Berlin.

and it difficult to form any impression of what the Republican plan is, or what would be the result of reservations if made in the ratification resolution. Even Franklin Bouillon, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, confessed he didn't know what to make of the American Senate situation or what it would lead to

or what it would lead to.

The discussion of the Syrian question now going on in the British and French press, with increasing irritation shows by the latter, is only one of the signs that the era of good feeling following the end of the war is not likely to last in the face of the numerous problems of Europe and Asia unless things take a sudden change for the better. The pending Bulgarian and Turkish treaties

The Temps announced last week that Premier Lloyd George was coming to Paris this week for a conference with Premier Clemenceau regarding some of

Baron Leraner Back in Paris.

Paper Sept. 9 -- Baron Kurt von Latte

Can you rely on the business wisdom and experience of your wife, or children, or friend, as to the management of your estate after your death?

> You can provide now for an assured income for your family or for yourself by setting aside cash or securities under a trust agreement with this Company. Under such an agreement-known as a voluntary trust -the Guaranty Trust Company holds the property and attends to its investment, reinvestment, and the payment of income.

> The advantage of a voluntary trust is that it relieves you of all irksome details, risk, and responsibility, yet permits you to take as great or as little interest in the administration of the fund as you desire.

A person desiring to be freed from care and responsibility, or contemplating the infirmities of age, may create a trust for his own benefit. Those who desiré to be assured now that persons de-

pendent upon them for support are provided for, may make trusts for the protection of such persons imme-

Those interested in deserving charities, by creating trusts while living, may have the satisfaction of seeing the results of their benevolence.

This Company acts as Trustee under the various forms of voluntary trusts and in every fiduciary capacity.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE

Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street

MADISON AVENUE OFFICE Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources over \$800,000,000